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10/822,301	04/09/2004	James J. Leskowitz	J-3924	2675

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EXAMINER
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DOUYON, LORNA M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1796

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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10/23/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/822,301	<b>Applicant(s)</b> LESKOWICZ ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Lorna M. Douyon	<b>Art Unit</b> 1796	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 August 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 9-30, 35-40, 45-52 and 55-71 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 9-30, 35-40, 45-52 and 55-71 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |                                                                                                            |                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                                |

***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on August 31, 2007 has been entered.
2. Claims 1-4, 9-30, 35-40, 45-52, 55-71 are pending. Claims 5-8, 31-34, 41-44, 53-54 have been cancelled. Claims 66-71 are newly added.
3. The rejection of claims 1-4, 11-12, 23-30, 37-40, 47-52 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Neumiller et al. (US Patent No. 5,849,681), hereinafter "Neumiller '681" is withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment.
4. The rejection of claims 1-4, 11-12, 23-30, 59-64 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Svoboda (US Patent No. 5,798,324) is withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment.
5. The rejection of claims 1-4, 11-12, 23-26, 49-52, 59-60, 62-63 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cummings (EP 0,527,625) is withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment.

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6. The rejection of claims 59-65 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Neumileer '681 or Michael as applied to the above claims, and further in view of Svoboda is withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

7. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

8. Claims 1-4, 15-18, 23-26, 37-40, 47-52, 55-56, 66-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Michael (US Patent No. 5,540,864).

Michael teaches an aqueous, liquid hard surface detergent composition which comprises 0.18 wt% Cocoamidopropyl-dimethyl-2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropylbetaine (amphoteric surfactant); 0.02 wt% Sodium Alkyl (-C<sub>13</sub>) Sulfate (anionic surfactant); 0.5 wt% monoethanolamine; 3.0 wt% propylene glycol monobutylether (which inherently possess a limited solubility in water and reduces surface tension of the composition as those recited); 3.0 wt% isopropanol and balance deionized water and minors, (see Formula No. 6, col. 12, lines 29-45), wherein the pH is adjusted to about 10.9 (see col. 13, line 21). Michael teaches the limitations of the instant claims. Hence, Michael anticipates the claims.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

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9. Claims 1-4, 11-12, 15-18, 23-30, 37-40, 47-52, 55-56, 66-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Neumiller et al. (US Patent No. 5,849,681), hereinafter "Neumiller '681".

Neumiller '681 teaches an aqueous cleaning composition for glass surfaces which comprises a combination of at least one nonvolatile organic ether compound and at least one anti-streaking alcohol compound, and if desired, an amphoteric surfactant and an organic solvent, the nonvolatile organic ether compound has a formula as those recited and is present in an amount from about 0.1 to about 5.0 total weight percent (see abstract; col. 3, lines 1-65). In Example 3, Neumiller '681 teaches an anti-streak glass cleaning composition comprising 0.1500 wt% decyl (sulfophenoxy) benzenesulfonic acid disodium salt; 0.2000 wt% monoethanolamine; 0.6000 wt% ethylene glycol n-hexyl ether; 0.8000 wt% ethylene glycol n-butyl ether; 3.5000 wt% isopropyl alcohol; 0.2500 wt% propylene glycol and balance soft water (see col. 7, lines 50-65). See also Example 8 under col. 9, lines 10-26. In Example 2, Neumiller '681 teaches a composition comprising 2.5 wt% isopropyl alcohol (see col. 7, lines 31-48). Generally, the pH of the composition is above 7, more preferably from 8-13 and ideally from 10-11 (see col. 7, lines 2-6). Neumiller '681 also teaches that the aqueous glass cleaning composition may also contain one or more surfactants to adjust the surface tension of the composition which include anionic surfactants and amphoteric surfactants (see col. 5, lines 40-48), for example, capryloamphodipropionate (see col. 6, lines 1-2). The surfactant(s) will be employed in the range from 0 to about 5.0 weight percent (see col. 6, lines 9-13). The nonvolatile organic ether compounds of Neumiller '681, e.g.

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ethylene glycol n-hexyl ether, should have a limited solubility in water of less than 20% and reduces surface tension of the composition to less than 40 dynes/cm because same nonvolatile compounds have been utilized. Neumiller '681, however, fails to specifically disclose a composition comprising an amphoteric surfactant, and the combination of amphoteric and anionic surfactants.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate an amphoteric surfactant or the combination of anionic and amphoteric surfactants to the composition to adjust the surface tension of the composition as taught by Neumiller '681.

10. Claims 9-10, 13-14, 19-22, 35-36, 45-46, 57-58 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Neumiller '681 as applied to the above claims, and further in view of Neumiller (US Patent No. 5,716,921), hereinafter "Neumiller '921".

Neumiller '681 teaches the features as described above. Neumiller '681, however, fails to specifically disclose disodium cocoamphodipropionate as the amphoteric surfactant.

Neumiller '921 teaches, in an analogous art, the equivalency of disodium capryloamphodipropionate with disodium cocoamphodipropionate as amphoteric surfactants (see col. 3, line 54 to col. 4, line 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute capryloamphodipropionate with disodium

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cocoamphodipropionate because the substitution of art recognized equivalents as shown by Neumiller '921 is within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

11. Claims 1-4, 11-12, 15-18, 23-30, 37-40, 47-52, 55-56, 59-60, 62-63, 65-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings (EP 0,527,625).

Cummings teaches a glass cleaning composition comprising 0.05 to 1.5% ethylene glycol monohexyl ether, 0.01 to 2% surfactant, 0 to 15% cosolvent and water (see abstract). The cosolvent is especially a mixture of a polar low and polar high boiling organic solvent (see page 4, lines 11-14). The low boiling cosolvent is present in an amount of from 0 to about 10%, preferably in an amount of 0.1 to 8%, and the preferred low boiling cosolvent is isopropyl alcohol (see page 4, lines 15-19). The high boiling organic cosolvent is typically present in an amount of from 0 to 10%, preferably in an amount of 0.1 to about 5%, and an example is propylene glycol (see page 4, lines 20-35). Generally, the total solvent level present in the composition, including the ethylene glycol monohexyl ether and all cosolvents, will not exceed about 15% by weight of the composition, preferably will be less than about 10% by weight of the composition, and most preferably less than about 7% by weight of the composition (see page 4, lines 36-38). Anionic, nonionic, amphoteric and zwitterionic surfactants, or mixtures thereof (see page 3, line 48) are suitable in the composition of the present invention and are present in an effective cleaning amount, typically from about 0.001 to about 2% by weight of the composition (see page 4, lines 47-50). Examples of anionic surfactants are alkyl and alkylaryl sulfate and sulfonates (see page 4, lines 52-Typically the pH of the

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composition is between about 3.5 to about 6.5 when an acidic composition is desired, and between about 7.5 to about 11.5 when an alkaline composition is desired (see page 6, lines 14-17). The amount of pH modifying agent is between about 0.01 to about 2%, and an example is monoethanolamine (see page 6, lines 18-26). Various optional constituents may be incorporated in the compositions, one of which is builders like polyacrylic acid (see page 6, lines 29-41; page 13, line 35). The ethylene glycol monohexyl ether of Cummings should have a limited solubility in water of less than 20% and reduces surface tension of the composition to less than 40 dynes/cm because same compounds have been utilized. Cummings, however, fails to specifically disclose a composition comprising an amphoteric surfactant, and the combination of amphoteric and anionic surfactants, and the VOC content of the composition which is less than 4% by weight, or 3, or about 1% by weight or less.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate an amphoteric surfactant or the combination of anionic and amphoteric surfactants to the glass cleaning composition because Cummings suggests their combination as suitable surfactants in the composition.

With respect to the VOC content of the composition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select the portion of the prior art's range which is within the range of applicant's claims because it has been held to be obvious to select a value in a known range by optimization for the best results. As to optimization results, a patent will not be granted based upon the optimization of result effective variables when the optimization is obtained through



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routine experimentation unless there is a showing of unexpected results which properly rebuts the prima facie case of obviousness. See *In re Boesch*, 627 F.2d 272,276,205 USPQ 215,219 (CCPA 1980). See also *In re Woodruff* 919 F.2d 1575, 1578,16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936-37 (Fed. Cir. 1990), and *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454,456,105 USPQ 233,235 (CCPA 1955). In addition, a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists because the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art", see *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257,191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976; *In re Woodruff*; 919 F.2d 1575,16USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See MFEP 2131.03 and MPEP 2144.051.

12. Claims 11-12, 27-30, 35-36, 69 and 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Michael as applied to the above claims.

Michael teaches the features as described above. In addition, Michael teaches the equivalency of propylene glycol monobutylether with other glycol ethers such as monoethyleneglycolmonoethyl ether (see col. 7, lines 6-15). Michael also teaches that the balance of the composition is typically water and non-aqueous polar solvents like isopropanol, propylene glycol and mixtures thereof, and the level of the nonaqueous polar solvent is from about 0.5% to about 40%, preferably from about 1% to about 10% and the level of water is from about 50% to about 99% (see col. 8, lines 14-24) .

Michael, however, fails to specifically disclose a composition comprising ethylene glycol n-hexyl ether, and/or propylene glycol, and the VOC content of the composition which is about 1% by weight or less.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute propylene glycol monobutylether with monoethyleneglycolmonoethyl ether because the substitution of art recognized equivalents is within the level of ordinary skill in the art as shown by Michael and to incorporate propylene glycol with isopropanol because mixture of these solvents is suggested by Michael.

With respect to the VOC content of the composition which is about 1% by weight or less, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select the portion of the prior art's range which is within the range of applicant's claims because it has been held to be obvious to select a value in a known range by optimization for the best results. As to optimization results, a patent will not be granted based upon the optimization of result effective variables when the optimization is obtained through routine experimentation unless there is a showing of unexpected results which properly rebuts the prima facie case of obviousness. See *In re Boesch*, 627 F.2d 272,276,205 USPQ 215,219 (CCPA 1980). See also *In re Woodruff* 919 F.2d 1575, 1578,16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936-37 (Fed. Cir. 1990), and *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454,456,105 USPQ 233,235 (CCPA 1955). In addition, a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists because the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art", see *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257,191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976; *In re Woodruff*; 919 F.2d 1575,16USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See MPEP 2131.03 and MPEP 2144.051.

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13. Claims 9-10, 13-14, 19-22, 45-46, 57-58 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Michael as applied to the above claims, and further in view of "Neumiller '921".

Michael teaches the features as described above. Michael, however, fails to specifically disclose disodium cocoamphodipropionate as the amphoteric surfactant.

Neumiller '921 teaches, in an analogous art, that disodium cocoamphodipropionate is an amphoteric surfactant (see col. 3, line 54 to col. 4, line 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the amphoteric surfactant of Michael with disodium cocoamphodipropionate because the substitution of art recognized equivalents as shown by Neumiller '921 is within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

14. Claims 9-10, 13-14, 19-22, 35-36, 45-46, 57-58 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings as applied to the above claims, and further in view of "Neumiller '921".

Cummings teaches the features as described above. Cummings, however, fails to specifically disclose disodium cocoamphodipropionate as the amphoteric surfactant.

Neumiller '921 teaches, in an analogous art, that disodium cocoamphodipropionate is an amphoteric surfactant (see col. 3, line 54 to col. 4, line 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the amphoteric surfactant of Cummings with disodium cocoamphodipropionate because the substitution of art recognized equivalents as shown by Neumiller '921 is within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

15. Claims 1-4, 11-12, 15-18, 23-30, 37-40, 47-52, 55-56, 59-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Conway (WO 99/11123).

Conway teaches an aqueous cleaning composition for cleaning, disinfecting, and inhibiting mold and mildew growth on a non-porous hard surface (see abstract) which comprises an aliphatic alcohol, a glycol ether or ethers, and optionally, a secondary alcohol selected from the group consisting of monohydric alcohols, dihydric alcohols, trihydric alcohols and polyhydric alcohols at a pH in the range of from about 4.0 to about 13.0 (see page 4, lines 29-34). The composition may also contain other conventional materials including surfactants, pH modifiers, etc. (see page 4, line 34 to page 5, line 1). Typically the aliphatic alcohol is utilized in an amount of up to about 10%, preferably from about 1.0% to about 10.0% by weight of the composition and the preferred aliphatic alcohol is isopropanol (see page 5, lines 7-15). Suitable glycol ethers include ethylene glycol n-hexyl ether and are generally present in the range from about 0.01 to about 10.0 total weight percent (see page 6, lines 1-19). Preferred secondary alcohol is propylene glycol (see page 7, lines 32-33), and is generally employed in the range of up to about 5.0%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 3.5% by weight of the composition (see page 8, lines 1-3). The composition typically has a pH of about 4 or above, more

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preferably from about 7 to about 13 (see page 8, lines 5-7). The compositions are typically water-based (see page 8, lines 11-21). The compositions may contain one or more surfactants to adjust the surface tension of the composition to aid in cleaning and these surfactants include anionic surfactants such as sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate and sodium lauryl sulfate and amphoteric surfactants like capryloamphodipropionate (see page 9, lines 1-27). The surfactants will be employed in the range from 0 to about 5.0%, preferably in the range of from about 0.01% to about 3.0% by weight of the composition (see page 10, lines 1-4). The formulator may also include a cleaning solvent or cleaning supplement such as monoethanolamine in amounts from 0 to 2.0%, preferably from about 0.01% to about 1.0% by weight of the composition (see page 10, lines 6-10). Thickening agents may also be utilized and include polyacrylic acid polymers and copolymers (see page 10, lines 12-16). Conway, however, fails to specifically disclose an aqueous cleaning composition which comprises ethylene glycol n-hexyl ether, amphoteric and anionic surfactants, isopropanol, propylene glycol or monoethanolamine in amounts as those recited and wherein the composition has a VOC content which is 4% by weight or less.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to prepare an aqueous cleaning composition which comprises ethylene glycol n-hexyl ether, amphoteric and anionic surfactants, isopropanol, propylene glycol or monoethanolamine in their optimum proportions because the teachings of Conway encompass these ingredients and proportions.

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With respect to the VOC content of the composition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select the portion of the prior art's range which is within the range of applicant's claims because it has been held to be obvious to select a value in a known range by optimization for the best results. As to optimization results, a patent will not be granted based upon the optimization of result effective variables when the optimization is obtained through routine experimentation unless there is a showing of unexpected results which properly rebuts the prima facie case of obviousness. See *In re Boesch*, 627 F.2d 272,276,205 USPQ 215,219 (CCPA 1980). See also *In re Woodruff* 919 F.2d 1575, 1578,16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936-37 (Fed. Cir. 1990), and *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454,456,105 USPQ 233,235 (CCPA 1955). In addition, a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists because the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art", see *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257,191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976; *In re Woodruff*; 919 F.2d 1575,16USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See MFEP 2131.03 and MPEP 2144.051.

16. Claims 9-10, 13-14, 19-22, 35-36, 45-46, 57-58 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Conway as applied to the above claims, and further in view of Neumiller (US Patent No. 5,716,921), hereinafter "Neumiller '921".

Conway teaches the features as described above. Conway, however, fails to specifically disclose disodium cocoamphodipropionate as the amphoteric surfactant.

Neumiller '921 teaches, in an analogous art, the equivalency of disodium capryloamphodipropionate with disodium cocoamphodipropionate as amphoteric surfactants (see col. 3, line 54 to col. 4, line 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute capryloamphodipropionate with disodium cocoamphodipropionate because the substitution of art recognized equivalents as shown by Neumiller '921 is within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

17. Claims 59-65, 68, and 71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Michael as applied to the above claims, and further in view of Conway.

Michael teaches the features as described above. Michael, however, fails to specifically disclose the incorporation of acrylic polymer or acrylic copolymer.

Conway teaches the features as described above. In particular, Conway teaches the incorporation of thickening agents such as polyacrylic acid polymers or copolymers into compositions for cleaning glass surfaces where there is a need to increase the time the consumer can wipe the composition before it runs down a vertical surface (see page 10, lines 12-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate polyacrylic acid polymers or copolymers into the compositions of Michael because this would provide sufficient cling on a vertical surface as taught by Conway.

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18. Claims 59-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Neumiller '681 as applied to the above claims, and further in view of Conway.

Neumiller '681 or Michael teaches the features as described above. Neumiller '681, however, fails to specifically disclose the incorporation of acrylic polymer or acrylic copolymer.

Conway teaches the features as described above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate polyacrylic acid polymers or copolymers into the compositions of Neumiller '681 because this would provide sufficient cling on a vertical surface as taught by Conway.

19. Claims 61 and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings as applied to the above claims, and further in view of Conway.

Cummings teaches the features as described above. Cummings, however, fails to specifically disclose an acrylic copolymer.

Conway teaches the features as described above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the polyacrylic acid polymer of Cummings with acrylic copolymer because the substitution of art recognized equivalents as shown by Conway is within the level of ordinary skill in the art.



***Response to Arguments***

20. Applicant's arguments filed August 31, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to the anticipation rejection based upon Michael, Applicants argue that Michael does not teach the defined combination solvents as claimed, i.e., a low volatile non-VOC evaporative organic solvent that has limited solubility in water of less than 20% and reduces surface tension of the composition to less than 40 dynes/cm and at least one aliphatic alcohol. Applicants further argue that Michael does not teach the claimed VOC content for a cleaning composition.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees with the above arguments because it is clear in Formula No. 6, col. 12, lines 29-45 that Michael teaches an aqueous, liquid hard surface detergent composition which comprises 0.18 wt% Cocoamidopropyl-dimethyl-2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropylbetaine (amphoteric surfactant); 0.02 wt% Sodium Alkyl (-C<sub>13</sub>) Sulfate (anionic surfactant); 0.5 wt% monoethanolamine; 3.0 wt% propylene glycol monobutylether (which inherently possess a limited solubility in water and reduces surface tension of the composition as those recited); 3.0 wt% isopropanol and balance deionized water and minors. The volatile organic compound (VOC) content of this composition is 3.0 wt% (due to the isopropanol). Hence, Michael teaches each of the limitations of the instant claims and the anticipation rejection is maintained.

Applicants' arguments with respect to the anticipation rejections based upon each of Neumiller '681, Svoboda and Cummings are moot in view of Applicants' amendment.

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With respect to the obviousness rejection based upon Michael in view of Neumiller '921, Applicants reassert the grounds of distinction as set forth above as to Michael with regard to independent claim 1 and claim 2. Applicants further argue there is no motivation to select only isolated parts from the myriads of components and amounts disclosed in the applied references in view of the lack of recognition of the problem and lack of teaching as to the combination of a low-volatile non VOC evaporative organic solvent and aliphatic alcohol as claimed in combination with an amphoteric surfactant in a composition with a VOC content of less than 4% by weight.

The response to Michael above applies here as well. In addition, the combination of Michael with Neumiller '921 is proper and is maintained because of the reasons set forth in the rejections above. Also, each of these references are in the same analogous art.

### ***Conclusion***

21. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The references are considered cumulative to or less material than those discussed above.

22. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lorna M. Douyon whose telephone number is 571-272-1313. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays 8:00AM-4:30PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Harold Pyon can be reached on 571-272-1498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Lorna M. Douyon/  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1796

LMD  
10-19-07